

# REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved  
OBM No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE August 1997		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Proceedings	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Retrieval of Remote Radiance Reflection Coefficients of Coastal Waters from the Inherent Optical Properties				5. FUNDING NUMBERS Job Order No. 735939A7 Program Element No. 062435N Project No. Task No. Accession No. DN163736	
6. AUTHOR(S) Vladimir I. Haltrin				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER NRL/PP/7331--97-0010	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Naval Research Laboratory Oceanography Division Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-5004				10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Naval Research Laboratory Washington, DC 20375-5320					
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Proceedings of IGARSS'97, International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 3-8 August 1997, Singapore					
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) Upwelling spectral radiances from the water surface and <i>in situ</i> inherent optical properties are measured concurrently at the same locations. Values of spectral radiance reflectance coefficients are derived from <i>in situ</i> data and compared with those obtained from spectral radiance data. An algorithm for estimating reflectance coefficients based on attenuation and absorption data is proposed and evaluated. This algorithm is based on the theoretically derived equations and the experimentally obtained regressions that connect scattering and backscattering coefficients. Overall comparison of derived and measured radiance coefficients shows that this algorithm is suitable for processing ground truth data for the purposes of calibration remote and <i>in situ</i> optical measurements.					
14. SUBJECT TERMS remote sensing, spectral radiances, optical properties, reflectance coefficients, attenuation, absorption, backscattering, ground truth data, and transmissometer				15. NUMBER OF PAGES 4	
				16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR		

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 5

# IGARSS'97

*1997 International Geoscience and  
Remote Sensing Symposium*

*03-08 August 1997*

*Remote Sensing -- A Scientific Vision  
for Sustainable Development*

19971105 061

# Retrieval of Remote Radiance Reflection Coefficients of Coastal Waters from the Inherent Optical Properties

Vladimir I. Haltrin

Naval Research Laboratory, Ocean Sciences Branch, Code 7331, Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-5004, USA

Phone: 601-688-4528, fax: 601-688-5379, e-mail: <haltrin@nrlssc.navy.mil>

**Abstract** — Upwelling spectral radiances from the water surface and *in situ* inherent optical properties are measured concurrently at the same locations. Values of spectral radiance reflectance coefficients are derived from *in situ* data and compared with those obtained from spectral radiance data. An algorithm for estimating reflectance coefficients based on attenuation and absorption data is proposed and evaluated. This algorithm is based on the theoretically derived equations and the experimentally obtained regressions that connect scattering and backscattering coefficients. Overall comparison of derived and measured radiance coefficients shows that this algorithm is suitable for processing ground truth data for the purposes of calibration remote and *in situ* optical measurements.

## INTRODUCTION

The results of the spectral measurements of radiance reflectance coefficient are compared with the results of the retrieval of these values from *in situ* measurements of inherent optical properties. These data are obtained simultaneously during the ground truth experiment near the West Florida coast in August 1994 (see Fig. 1). Upwelling spectral radiances from the water surface and *in situ* inherent optical properties are measured concurrently at the same locations. Values of spectral radiance reflectance coefficients are derived from *in situ* data and compared with those obtained from spectral radiance data. A model for estimating reflectance coefficients based on attenuation and absorption data is proposed and evaluated.

The measurement systems are: (a) spectral radiometer, with sensor bandwidth of 350-1000 nm and a one-degree acceptance angle (Analytical Spectral Devices, Inc. model FieldSpec™ VNIR); (b) nine-band beam absorption and attenuation meter (WETLabs, Inc. model A/C-9).

Data are collected at nine stations that range in depth from 2 meters to 23 meters. The spectral radiometer reflectance measurements are made at 30° from nadir and 180° azimuth from the sun. The examples of relative measurements are shown in Fig. 2. The vertical profiles of inherent optical properties are collected with the submersible A/C-9 beam transmissometer. The absorption and attenuation coefficients (see Figs. 3) are collected at nine stations transecting perpendicularly from the shoreline.

## APPROACH

The experimental values of radiance reflection coefficient  $\rho_{mes}$  were calculated from three relative measurements of the sea  $N_{sea}$ , sky  $N_{sky}$ , and gray reference reflector  $N_{ref}$ :

$$\rho_{mes} = \left[ A_{ref} (N_{sea} - R_F N_{sky}) \right] / (\pi N_{ref}), \quad (1)$$

here  $A_{ref}$  is the reference albedo, and  $R_F$  is the Fresnel reflection coefficient of skylight [1]. Examples of measured radiance coefficients  $\rho_{mes}$  are shown in Fig. 4.

The radiance reflection coefficients  $\rho_{res}$  derived from the  $a$  and  $b$  profiles are calculated according to the equation:

$$\rho_{res} = T_d T_u R (1 - R_F)^2 / n_w^2, \quad R = R_1, \quad (2)$$

here  $T_d$  and  $T_u$  are, respectively, downward and upward transmission coefficients of the sea surface,  $n_w$  is the water refractive index, and  $R$  is the diffuse reflectance of the water mass including effects of reflection from the bottom. The diffuse reflectance of a stratified  $n$ -layered shallow sea was computed using the following iteration formula:

$$R_n = \frac{R_n^\infty (1 - R_n^0 R_{n+1}) + (R_{n+1} - R_n^\infty) \exp[-v_n (z_{n+1} - z_n)]}{(1 - R_n^0 R_{n+1}) + R_n^0 (R_{n+1} - R_n^\infty) [-v_n (z_{n+1} - z_n)]}, \quad (3)$$

$$R_{n+1} = A_b, \quad z_{n+1} = z_b. \quad (3a)$$

Here  $A_b$  is the bottom albedo and  $z_b$  is the sea depth. All other parameters are inherent optical properties of the  $n$ -th layer calculated through the absorption and scattering profiles (see Figs. 3) measured during the experiment.

$$v_n = 2 a_n \frac{2(x_n - R_n^\infty) - \bar{\mu}_n x_n}{(1 - x_n) R_n^\infty} \quad (4)$$

$$R_n^\infty = \left( \frac{1 - \bar{\mu}_n}{1 + \bar{\mu}_n} \right)^2, \quad R_n^0 = \frac{2 - \bar{\mu}_n}{2 - \bar{\mu}_n} R_n^\infty, \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{\mu}_n = \eta_n (2.6178398 + \eta_n (-4.6024180 + \eta_n (9.0040600 + \eta_n (-14.59994 + \eta_n (14.83909 + \eta_n (-8.117954 +$$

$$+ 1.8593222 \eta_n))))) , \quad \eta_n = \sqrt{1 - \omega_n^0}.$$

$$\omega_n^0 = \frac{a_n}{a_n + b_n}, \quad x_n = \frac{(1 - \bar{\mu}_n^2)^2}{1 + \bar{\mu}_n^2 (4 - \bar{\mu}_n^2)}, \quad b_n^B = \frac{x_n a_n}{1 - x_n} \quad (7)$$

Equations (3)-(5), and (7) are based on the theory presented in Refs. [2]-[3]. The empirical Eqn. (6) is derived by the author from the experimental and *in situ* results published by Timofeyeva [4]. All values in Eqns. (4)-(7) with the subscript ( $n$ ) are referred to the  $n$ -th layer. They are as follows:  $a_n$  is the absorption coefficient,  $x_n$  is the Gordon's parameter,  $b_n$  is the scattering coefficient,  $\bar{\mu}_n$  is an average cosine,  $\omega_n^0$  is the single-scattering albedo, and  $b_n^B$  is the backscattering coefficient.

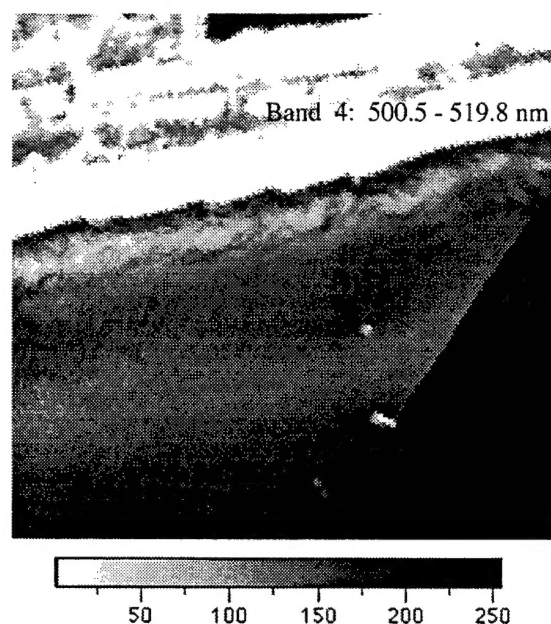


Fig. 1. The image of the investigation area obtained from an aircraft. The center of the optical channel is located near 510 nm. The white elongated spot near the right black border of the sea image is a research vessel.

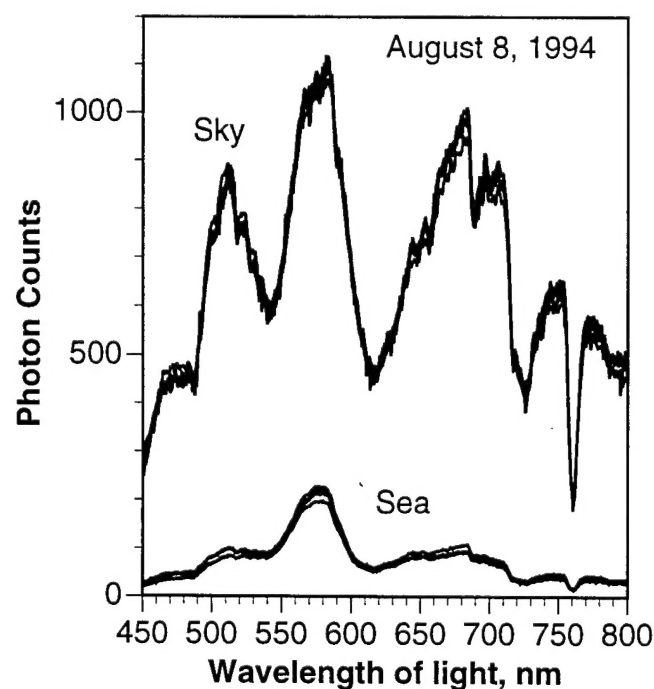


Fig. 2. Examples of the sea and the sky spectral radiances (in relative units) measured from the vessel in the area shown in Fig. 1.

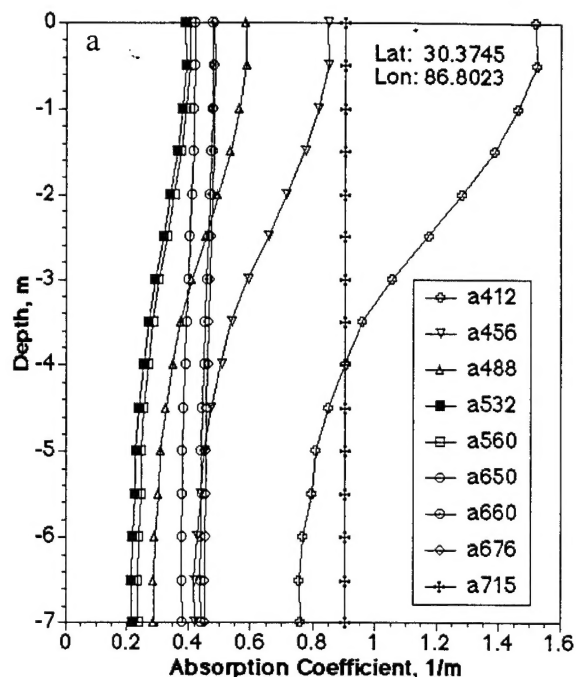


Fig. 3a. Experimental values of the absorption coefficient measured August 8, 1994, in the area shown in Fig. 1.

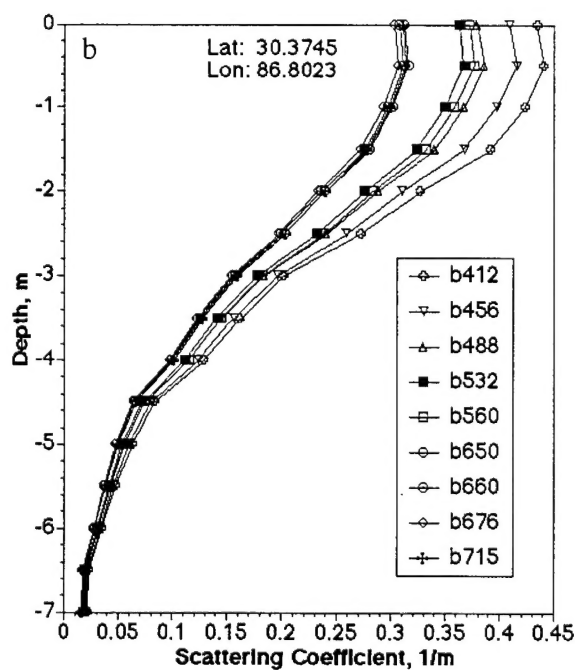


Fig. 3b. Experimental values of the scattering coefficient measured August 8, 1994, in the area shown in Fig. 1.

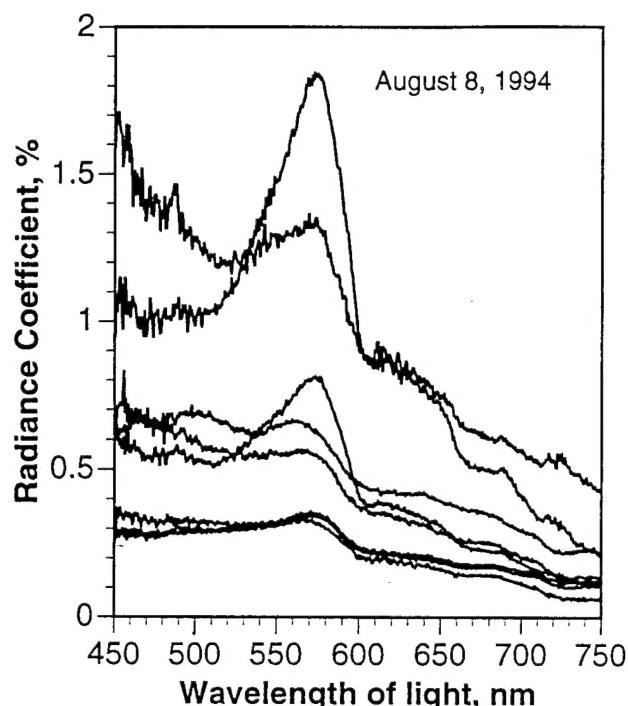


Fig. 4. Examples of the restored with Eqn. (1) radiance coefficients  $\rho_{exp}$  for different shallow water stations near the West Florida coast.

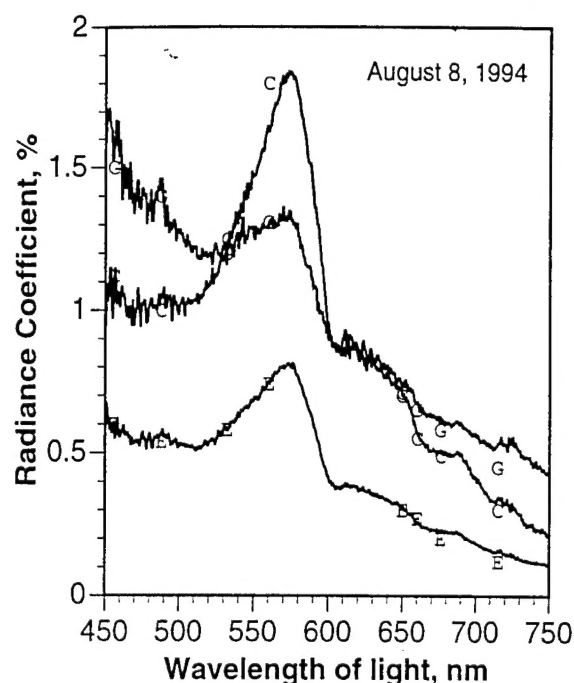


Fig. 5. Experimental (lines) and restored (symbols) values of radiance reflection coefficient for August 8, 1994, West Florida coastal waters.

Figure 5 shows the comparison of the measured and restored radiance reflection coefficients. The overall error of restoration of the spectral radiance reflection coefficients with the algorithm presented above does not exceed 20% for our experiment.

### CONCLUSION

The results of the spectral measurements of the radiance reflectance coefficient measured remotely from a small ship are compared with the results of the retrieval of this values through the *in situ* measured profiles of absorption and scattering coefficients obtained simultaneously during the ground truth experiment near the West Florida coast.

The presented algorithm for retrieval of the radiance coefficient using observed depth profiles of absorption and scattering coefficients is stable. The derived values, in the worst cases, have error less than 20%. The overall comparison of the derived and measured radiance coefficients shows that this algorithm is suitable for the calibration remote data using *in situ* observations.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author thanks continuing support at the Naval Research Laboratory through the Littoral Optical Environment (LOE 6640-07) and Optical Oceanography

(OO 73-5051-07) programs. This article represents NRL contribution NRL/PP/7331-97-0010.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Jerlov, N. G., *Marine Optics*, Elsevier, Amsterdam-Oxford-New York, pp. 247, 1976.
- [2] V. I. Haltrin (a. k. a. B. И. Халтурин), "The Self-Consistent Two-Stream Approximation in Radiative Transfer Theory for the Media with Anisotropic Scattering," *Izv., Atmos. Ocean Physics*, Vol. 21, pp. 452-457, 1985.
- [3] V. I. Haltrin, "Algorithm for Computing Apparent Optical Properties of Shallow Waters under Arbitrary Surface Illumination," in: *Proceedings of the Third International Airborne Remote Sensing Conference and Exhibition*, 7-10 July 1997, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- [4] V. A. Timofeyeva, "Optical characteristics of turbid media of the seawater type," *Izv. Atmos. Ocean Physics*, Vol. 7(12), pp. 1326-1329 (863-865), 1971.
- [5] V. I. Haltrin, W. E. McBride III, and T. E. Bowers, "Predicting subsurface optical properties," in: *Ocean Technology at Stennis Space Center, Proceedings of the Gulf Coast Section Marine Technological Society*, 23-24 April 1997, Publ. by Naval Oceanographic Office, pp. 17-20, Stennis Space Center, MS, 1997.